

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, and Net daily average.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1899. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

In the Dreyfus case the popular verdict of the world and the verdict of the court-martial are irreconcilable.

The question is, Do the fusionists of this judicial district propose to elect nine candidates to the bench, and if so how do they expect to work the treasury for salaries for the two odd men?

The railroads are announcing excursion rates to Omaha incident to the exposition and Ak-Sar-Ben week and the result will be an immense attendance, for there is no greater attraction than these combined shows during the present month.

Although it is only what has been foreshadowed and expected, the Dreyfus verdict shocks the whole civilized world, and no matter how many court-martials adjudge him guilty, those who believed him wrongfully sentenced in the first place will refuse to approve the finding.

The demand for American apples in Germany is reported brisk beyond all previous years. The American orchard, like the American farm and the American mill and factory, is at the disposal of the German consumer as long as he is ready and willing to make an exchange that is profitable to American producers.

The proposition to invite the First, Second and Third regiments of Nebraska volunteers to attend the exposition three days in October for maneuvers and competitive drills will meet with popular approval, but there are two prerequisites—the consent of the soldier boys and the wherewith to pay for their rail fares.

More Nebraska land is being sold this year than for ten years past. This is the best evidence that land seekers throughout the east are well aware of the fact that there have been but two years of crop failure in twenty-four in Nebraska, the fertility of whose soil is forcing the state to the forefront in the production of corn and cattle.

It is a matter of regret that the carpenters could not have been given some inducement to resume work on contracts let before the strike was declared. In cases like this it is possible to reach a compromise agreement and let the increased scale apply only to new contracts. There is much work to do and the season is well advanced. Time is precious.

With time and place so propitious there is little doubt that a campaign of vigorous advertising would greatly enhance exposition gate receipts. It is, however, doubtful whether much money should be spent on bill posters. There is a sentiment in certain sections antagonistic to the enterprise, and this element can be reached only through the newspapers.

The Retail Clerks' union has settled the dispute with employers over the question of Saturday closing. For the next four months the clerks agree to work until 9 p. m. Saturdays, their employers having made it apparent that early closing entails a severe loss upon all concerned. This action may be regarded as a solution of the early closing problem—the stores will remain open until 9 instead of 10 o'clock, as formerly.

Considerable complaint is heard in railroad circles over the fact that the rate war in progress has demoralized rates on all lines to little or no purpose. Some of the southern lines connecting with the Omaha lines contend that they must receive the same rates as formerly and refuse to participate in the cut rate tariff, the senselessness of which is recognized by nearly every railroad official in the west. Omaha shippers will derive little benefit from the cut.

DREYFUS RECOGNIZED.

Justice has suffered another defeat in France. Again has the military power triumphed over law and right and what all fair-minded men believe to be a most foul conspiracy is again victorious.

The Rennes court-martial, which stood 5 to 2 for conviction, from the beginning manifested marked partiality for the prosecution. It admitted whatever alleged evidence the general staff wished to introduce and excluded much that the defense sought to introduce which was at least as relevant as the other.

As Labori said a few days ago, whenever the defense endeavored to probe to the root of a matter it was not permitted by the court to do so. On the other hand, various generals, whose proper standing in court was that of witnesses only, were allowed to usurp the functions of counsel, deliver harangues, browbeat and even insult other witnesses and make appeals to passion and prejudice.

Thus from first to last the court conspicuously manifested its partiality for the prosecution and made a shameless travesty of the proceedings. There was no evidence presented by the prosecution to justify conviction, none, indeed, that would have been regarded by an impartial tribunal as worthy of the slightest consideration. The court of cassation set before the court-martial the specific issue, did Dreyfus communicate to a foreign agent or government the document mentioned in the bordereau? It was not shown that he did, but on the contrary there was very conclusive evidence that he could not have done so.

The military power has achieved its purpose. The conspirators of the general staff are now, perhaps, secure. But there is no vindication in the verdict, nor does it conserve the "honor" of the army. Mercier, Gonse, Boisdefre, Rogot and their coadjutors in this outrage upon justice are regarded by fair-minded men throughout the civilized world as criminals and the army must share in the infamy of its chiefs. What will be the consequences of this verdict if allowed to stand? Will the people of France who desire that justice be done submit to this outrage upon justice, or will they demand of the government that the victim of race hatred shall be given at least one more opportunity to prove his innocence? We shall soon know and it seems safe to predict that the justice-respecting people of France will make a very earnest and vigorous protest against this monstrous wrong.

RIGHT OF MAN TO DEATH.

An extraordinary address was delivered before the American Association of Social Science, at its session in Saratoga the past week, by Judge Baldwin, the president of the association. His subject was "The Natural Right of Man to Death," and he strongly advocated man's natural right to die, should he feel so disposed.

The mainspring is broken and the watch has run down. It can be made to tick feebly for a minute or two by shaking it hard enough; but can it bono? Only another mainspring can mend it.

Only another soul, another world, can give value to this human life that is ready to flicker out because it is worn out. Judge Baldwin thought that the various devices of doctors to delay impending dissolution are a misapplication of the healing art, an unnatural contest with a kindly as well as unconquerable fate.

That it would be merciful in some cases of suffering from incurable disease to shorten the life of the sufferer might be admitted, but no physician would take the responsibility of doing this. As one physician in commenting upon the suggestion said, it would be giving the members of the medical profession a liberty which they do not seek and would not use if they possessed. There is probably no medical man of large experience, remarked this physician, who has not personally seen cases where, in his opinion, death seemed inevitable and yet the patient has recovered.

Grant that man has a natural right to death, it is yet absolutely certain that no man—not even Judge Baldwin himself—would be willing to confer upon a physician the authority to take away the life of one near and dear to him, or to decide in his own case when the struggle against impending death should cease. The suggestion of Judge Baldwin is interesting only for its novelty.

city. It is, of course, utterly impracticable and the wonder is that so extraordinary an idea should receive serious consideration from one who is described as an eminent lawyer and a thinker.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Republicans of Douglas county have reason to congratulate themselves upon the nomination in county convention of a ticket of clean, capable and trustworthy candidates. It is true the emphatic endorsement in the primaries the day before of the Bee's demand for the enforced retirement of the men handicapped by spotted records made the task comparatively easy and all true republicans will thank the Bee for its vigorous and successful fight to keep the party clear of tainted candidates.

It is specially strong in according the younger members of the party several of the principal places filled by new names. This applies particularly to Irving G. Barlight for clerk of the district court, D. M. Vinsonhaler for county judge and Louis Burmeister for sheriff.

The renomination of the one-term officers is in line with republican precedent, while the choice of Henry E. Ostrom and James Walsh for commissioners promises the regaining of the county board to republican control.

With such a ticket republicans may well be inspired to its enthusiastic support, confident that it will be carried to success.

AS TO CUBAN CABLE SERVICE.

A stubbornly fought controversy now before the War department may eventually be brought before congress for final settlement, involving the conflicting claims of alleged competing telegraph companies to operate cables between the United States and Spain's former West Indian possessions.

Without going into the conflicting claims and the question how far the jurisdiction of the United States extends over Cuba under the present occupation, it is becoming more and more evident that the only permanent solution of the whole problem lies in the ownership and operation by the government of its own postal telegraph system with the necessary cable connections to its various outlying possessions not only in the West Indies but also in the Pacific.

The eagerness of these private telegraph and cable companies to get into Cuba really arises from their anxiety to capture the official government business, which constitutes the bulk of the traffic on the wires. If the government can operate successfully, as it is doing the local lines and extensions which were made at its own expense for military purposes, it certainly can take care of it at a saving to the people who foot the bills, but also provide a more efficient service than any one else.

The decreased number of associations does not, however, indicate a material decline in the total business transacted. The combined assets of the sixty associations amount to \$3,331,042, a decrease of only \$598,736 from the high record of eighty-six associations in 1894. Stronger evidence of their popularity is found in the steady increase of shares in force. In 1894 the number was 71,231; in 1899, 79,973. It is evident, from these statistics, that Nebraska associations are adjusting themselves to conditions that insure permanency and in communities where their methods of business command popular support.

A VERY BAD SITUATION.

We called attention a few days ago to the situation in Cuba and Porto Rico, as pointed out by General Lee and the insular commission, in regard to the operation of the courts under the machinery of the old Spanish laws. The Washington Post in referring to this condition says that a great number of people are lying in prison in the islands without a charge against them. Many have been forgotten, few have friends to care for their interests, and they languish in these prisons, which are perhaps about the worst on earth.

The Post says: "We have been in possession of these islands for nearly a year. We have our armies and officials there. We are pledged to give these hapless peoples rescue, protection and relief. And yet, with the possible exception of a few minor improvements in the provinces commanded by Generals Wilson and Wood, in Cuba, and General Davis, in Porto Rico, what have we done for the material betterment of the poor, the helpless and the weak? We have improved palaces and set up glittering retinues and established pomp and ceremony in Havana. We have swept a few streets and played at sanitation and diplomacy. But the masses still groan under a tyrannical and spoliation quite as ruthless as the Spanish rulers ever sanctioned, and personal liberty and equal opportunity, as we understand the terms in the United States, are unknown in either island."

This is a severe arraignment and we should like to believe that it is overdrawn, but it will have to be admitted that it is a truthful presentation. The obvious fact is, as shown by the reports of military officers in Cuba and the report of the insular commission as to the conditions in Porto Rico, that the government has been derelict in

some important respects. Whether responsibility for the shortcomings rests with the Washington authorities or the authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico is not material. In either case the reproach to the country for existing conditions in the islands is the same. The task in the islands, particularly Cuba, has indeed been a hard one, but there can be no adequate excuse for the failure of the government to institute needed reforms that are entirely practicable.

An early change in the administration of affairs in these islands is most desirable and we think there is good reason to expect it.

CO-OPERATIVE HOMEBUILDING.

Acting under the provisions of the new law governing building and loan associations in Nebraska the State Banking department has secured from such associations reports of their transactions for the half year ending June 30 last. Formerly reports were required at the close of the calendar year. The change from December 30 to June 30 is considered an improvement, as it enables the Banking department to present to the legislature reports embracing the latest statistics.

A summary of the report compiled by the department presents some facts and figures that will attract attention. The most striking feature of the report is the steadily decreasing number of associations in the state. The falling off noted in recent years was attributed to the business and agricultural depression then prevalent. An increase in number was generally expected with the better times of this and last year, but these expectations have not been realized. On the contrary, the decrease continues. In 1892, when the first state report was issued, there were 71 associations in the state; in 1893, 81; in 1894, 86; 1895, 81; 1898, 64; June 30, 1899, 60.

An explanation of this remarkable slump in the home-building movement in Nebraska is not easy to find. Nebraska associations, as a whole, have been peculiarly fortunate. They were not menaced by the speculative concerns which wrought such havoc in adjoining states during the last ten years. Fair and liberal laws and fostering state supervision promoted their growth and prosperity. Those which withstood the stress of panic and hard times, when scores of other financial institutions were overwhelmed, met every reasonable obligation, while those retiring from business, voluntarily or involuntarily, caused but trifling loss to shareholders. Both in management and results their record is an admirable one.

The statistics of the department throw some light on the question. They show a steady growth of associations in cities and towns largely populated by wage earners and a corresponding falling off in strictly farming communities. In the early years of the movement in this state, particularly during the boom period, associations were started in various localities without due consideration of the material available for support. In due course the wants of wage earning members were supplied. When business was sought among farmers association rules were found to be a bar to much progress in that direction. Periodical payments required by all associations proved to be unsuited to the needs of farmers. Consequently associations started in farming communities were obliged to restrict their business and in many instances retire from business.

What is known as the "Hankow incident" has furnished Russia with an opportunity to prove her pacific bent. Instead of breathing forth threats and slaughter over the matter, Mr. G. H. Russell, minister at Peking, has been instructed to submit the affair to arbitration. In doing this Russia has set an excellent example for her severe Anglo-Saxon critics, who are fond of talking about arbitration, but slow to arbitrate.

RUSSIA'S EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

According to the report of Pension Commissioner Evans, the amount paid in fees to pension attorneys in the last fiscal year was \$176,861, as compared with \$730,000 in the preceding year, which is a reduction of more than 75 per cent. One cause of the decrease of this commission does not seem hard to find. It is notorious that the abuse of the government's generosity has been caused by the pension attorneys drumming up cases and stimulating people to make applications, when they themselves will not do so. When \$250,000,000 is cut off from the fees of this class in one year a howl for "greater liberality" may be expected.

BLACKS, BOERS AND BRITISH.

General Manderson, in his address before the American Bar association, called attention to the growing tendency of legislatures to create commissions and boards to which state authority is delegated. After setting forth a warning of danger ahead the general concluded: "But the compensation for cost and danger is that our corpus is to be scientifically cared for in life and our corpses artistically preserved in death. I am glad to report one instance of economy in our much inspection. In Missouri the office of inspector of watermelons has been abolished, but a state beer inspector has been created to examine that alleged non-intoxicating beverage and pronounce, after appropriate trial, upon its merits." These comments are revived by the impending decision of the supreme court of this state, which may declare many minor offices vacant because of the fact that the state constitution of 1875 put up the bars against superfluous pie-bitters.

is interesting, as showing a widening breach on the Philippine question among Bryanites formerly solidly connected together in behalf of 16 to 1.

How futile the attempt to make the election of a democratic congressman in the third Missouri district appear to be a protest against the McKinley war policy. Was ever a congressman elected in that district because of his support of republican principles? Will Texas go republican this year? To say that the republican candidate this year got fewer votes than did Bland's opponent at the last election cuts no figure in the showing. It was a local contest having no bearing upon national issues.

The city of Omaha, the legislature of the state and the supreme court have all decided that the railroads must pay their shares of the cost of building street viaducts across their tracks, as railroads are compelled to do in every large city. Yet the railroads defy all authority and continue to play horse with the city.

The special committee of the city council appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Burlington and Union Pacific roads on the viaduct question may be pardoned for postponing the matter for a few days, but it is the duty of this committee to force the question to an issue at the earliest possible day.

A VANISHED TERROR.

The once formidable potato bug is no longer taken seriously, except when it gets on the train and holds up a train. It once threatened to exterminate the potato, but the American farmer is too smart for all such schemes.

HARVEST OF THE GRIM REAPER.

The annual report of Pension Commissioner Evans furnishes a sad reminder of the invade and hold up a train. It once threatened to exterminate the potato, but the American farmer is too smart for all such schemes.

SCHLEY'S "AWFUL BURDEN."

As all the Spanish officers connected with Corvera's fleet at the time of its destruction in Santiago harbor have been acquitted of any complicity in that painful affair, Admiral Schley will have to bear the awful burden of guilt all alone.

RUSHES OF THE LAND HUNGRY.

If there is still unoccupied an area of the public domain, open to homesteaders, as large as the combined area of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the senselessness of those rushes into every new Indian reservation that is thrown open is more glaring.

A CREDITABLE RECORD.

The cost of the collection of customs duties throughout Cuba for the first six months of 1899 was less by 1.32 per cent than at the ports of the United States. This record is very creditable to the War department and may be improved now that the service is more fully organized.

COMING OUR WAY.

Americans sold over \$500,000,000 worth of products to Great Britain last year. They are providing steel and iron, locomotives and many other things the English cannot do without. Even the business of bridge-building in Africa by Americans will keep the pot boiling for Great Britain while she and Oom Paul are practicing at diplomacy.

PENSION ATTORNEYS' BANKS.

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RECORD-BREAKING YEAR.

This is a record-breaking year for the United States. The production of nearly all the principal crop-growing states is so far ahead of all previous years that the falling off in some of the minor states will be more than compensated for, and the largest aggregate yield in the country's history is now assured. Some authorities place the crop as high as 2,500,000,000 bushels, which would be far ahead of all the best years of the past, the highest previous yield being that of 1896, which was 2,283,875,165 bushels. The wheat crop is believed to have exceeded all former yields except that of 1898.

In nearly every important field of industry the production is ahead of any year in the past. The production of pig iron has been steadily breaking records for several months, notwithstanding the large increase in price. The output of the woolen and cotton factories is apparently in the lead of all former figures. Railroad earnings are reflecting these advances by passing up to higher figures than were ever before reached. Bank clearances, which have all along been recognized as trustworthy barometer of business conditions, have passed beyond all previous totals. This is not only true of the clearances in New York and Chicago, where they could be affected by the operations of the speculative exchange, but it is true of the other business centers of the country, large and small.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: A Montreal congregation walked out of church when a visiting minister declared, in the course of his sermon, that he did not believe the Bible was inspired. Ministers with advanced views should confine their experiments to their own congregations.

Chicago News: Pope Saphronius, head of the orthodox Greek church of Alexandria, Lybia and Ethiopia, is dead at the age of 63. In connection with the fact that Pope Leo XIII bids his successor, the "length of days" promised in the scriptures as the reward of the religious life seems to be verified.

Washington Dispatch to Chicago Record: A decision was rendered today by the commissioner of internal revenue that will be interesting to the members of the religious denominations. The bishop of the Roman Catholic church at Harrisburg, Pa., recently died under the practice of the church title to all its property, the church property of the bishops of the different dioceses. When the selection of the late bishop's successor was pending the question of the operation of the war-revenue law came up. The new bishop, upon assuming office, prepared a war under which his executors must transfer the church property to his successors. The commissioner of internal revenue holds that such transactions are liable to a stamp tax of \$1 per \$1,000 of property transferred. Unless this decision is reconsidered or overruled all transfers of church property will hereafter be subject to the tax until the war revenue law is repealed or amended. The total value of the church property in the United States is placed in the last census at over \$679,000,000, of which the Roman Catholic church holds \$118,000,746. This is the first time within the knowledge of the revenue officials when church property has been subjected to a federal tax.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago News: Ida-Belle said the man she married must have a fashionable name. May-The Ideal And then engaged herself to an Italian.

Brooklyn Life: Featherstone—Come, Robble (handing him a quarter), how many fives do you have called on your sister this week? Robble—Let's see—five.

Chicago Post: "I never knew such a terribly cruel and vindictive man in my life." "What has he done to you?" "Why he locked his wife in a room with a lot of beautiful gowns and bonnets and no looking glass in it."

Detroit Journal: "I am exalted to the seventh heaven of bliss!" he exclaimed, pressing her yet again to his heaving bosom.

She raised her eyes to his with a look of shy incredulity and he understood. "That doesn't include me, dear," he protested, for he knew not how to be more convincing, being an actor with the aspirations of his art upon him.

Chicago Record: "Sir!" began young Timkins, as he entered the presence of the dear girl's father, "I want to marry your daughter."

"Oh, don't come to me with your troubles," interrupted the old gentleman. "She told me some time ago that she intended to marry you, so you'll have to settle it between yourselves."

Philadelphia North American: Her Father—Before I consent to the betrothal of my daughter I desire to know what your resources are.

The Sultan—Oh, as to that, they are plentiful. There isn't a wealthy man of my acquaintance from whom I haven't succeeded in borrowing money.

Indianapolis Journal: "Hm!" said Mr. Wickwire.

"What is it?" asked his wife.

"I was just reading here of a lot of wheat being taken from the field, threshed, and sent to market in a single day, in digestion in less than six hours."

Washington Star: They were speaking of the new woman movement.

"If a girl had the nerve and the determination to make a proposal," he replied, "I wouldn't dare marry her."

A CENTURY FROM NOW.

Denver Post: If you and I should wake from sleep a century from now, I should be a man. Back to the grave we would creep. A century from now.

A century from now, I should be a man. Find everything so wondrous strange. We'll hustle back across the range. A century from now.

A woman, forty, fat and fair. A century from now. My warm presidential chair. A century from now.

Her cabinet may be a flock. Of articles, gay of hat and tie. The white from now. A century from now.

The people all will fly on wings. A century from now. We'll witness such a startling thing. A century from now.

They'll wear a lot of dainty gear. On pinions of a chainless gear. And change their model every year. A century from now.

There'll be no restaurants at all. Some tall shouting for Editor McLean. The home will have no dining hall. The drugist all our wants will fill. With food in tablets, and to still. Our hire, we'll simply take a pill. A century from now.

The nation's capitol will stand. A century from now. Right here in Denver, great and grand. A century from now. Our congresswomen make the trip. To sessions in a flying car. Their clothing packed in but a grip. A century from now.

We set will print Manila dates. A century from now. Blue-penciled by official skates. A century from now. The bumpered jet who's in command. Will daily tell a waiting land. "The situation well in hand." A century from now.

But you and I will never care. A century from now. We'll be old-timers with there. A century from now. For all who quit this world of woe. We'll dwell where peaceful waters flow. There'll be no more war, you know. A century from now.

BLASTS FROM HAM'S HORN.

He who must wait need not worry. A man is what his life is to him. Not all new books have new thoughts. Into wisdom's web wise men their writings' moments weave.

Large problems are many-sided and take many master minds. A man may be born in the mud and yet he may die in marble.

One thinker is worth more than many collections of his thoughts. The man who never makes a mistake never makes anything else.

There is a great difference between working for a man's good and for his goods. If there were more people with fewer wants there would be fewer with many needs.

The milk of human kindness is a singular commodity; when you give it away it keeps itself, but when you keep it it sours.

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Her cabinet may be a flock. Of articles, gay of hat and tie. The white from now. A century from now.

The people all will fly on wings. A century from now. We'll witness such a startling thing. A century from now.

They'll wear a lot of dainty gear. On pinions of a chainless gear. And change their model every year. A century from now.

There'll be no restaurants at all. Some tall shouting for Editor McLean. The home will have no dining hall. The drugist all our wants will fill. With food in tablets, and to still. Our hire, we'll simply take a pill. A century from now.

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"Something New"

Advertisement for Waubunk Linen, featuring an image of a shirt and text: "for us to offer the celebrated E & W collar".